

Vying for the Lillian Ronchetti Cup, Spartak girls, Moscow Region, have downed Sofia Lokomotiv, Bulgaria, 100-50, in their return quarterfinal match, thus qualifying for the semifinals. In the first leg the Bulgarian girls emerged victorious by a narrow margin, 73-72. Photo by Sergei Proskurov

Grand tournament ahoj

The national ice hockey first division championship has taken a break, during which the national side will play Czechoslovakia on February 14 and 16, in Prague, in matches which will count towards the "Rudá Právo" tournament standings.

The indications are that the prize holding Soviet side will hold players who made a good showing in the Cup Canada and "Hvezda" prize tournament. The crack task force will comprise the Central Army Club (CAC) trio of Makarov-Lario-nov-Krutov and CAC defence-men Fetisov-Kasatonov. Goals Tretyak is now in tip-top shape.

Surprisingly the Moscow Spartak attack trio of Shalimov-Shepelev-Kapustin played below par. To illustrate, in a recent game vs Krylya Sovetov Spartak Head Coach Boris Kuznetsov was forced to transfer Shalimov to another trio, replacing him by high-scoring Kozhevnikov. This results in Shalimov netting four goals and Kozhevnikov two. It's quite probable that national side coaches Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir

Yurzinov will make some changes in that trio, too.

The seasoned attacker Maltsev and defenceman Vasylyev set the pace in Moscow Dynamo, helping along their younger partners. There have also been consistent performances by defencemen Pervukhin and Be-lyatskiy and goalie Myshkin. Incidentally Dynamo beat the leaders Central Army Club in one game and only recently held them to a draw. CAC now have 56 points from 31 games, Spartak are four points behind, and Dynamo has 51 points and a game in hand. These clubs will provide the mainstay of the national side for the "Rudá Právo" tournament.

Alexander BUTSENIN

GUESTS WIN

In their second match vs the USSR boxers the visiting American team won six bouts out of ten in Leningrad. Unlike in the first formal meet in Moscow the hosts' head coach Artyom Lavrov fielded mostly young boxers.

High marks for overseas skiers

America and Canada have captured two of the four events to be competed for to date at the world Alpine skiing championship being held at Schladming, in the Austrian Alps.

Contrary to expectations, World Cup holder Phil Mahre, USA, failed to provide a strong challenge to twice Olympic slalom champion Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, falling in the first giant slalom run and dropping out of the race for the title. In his absence his twin brother Steve rose to the occasion walking away with the coveted trophy. He dashed the first run over a 1,177 m course with a 369 metre fall and 65 gates—a solid 1.5 seconds clear of runner-up Stenmark, and though being less formidable in the second run, featuring 50 gates, he still ended up the overall winner in 2 min 38.80 sec. This is the happiest day in my life, said Steve who until recently had invariably taken back seat to his famous brother. To drop to second place was an obvious blow for Stenmark.

The Soviet entrants kept on the sidelines throughout. Team leader Alexander Zhurov, Moscow Region, only recently recovered from a serious injury, came 18th overall, while Valery Tsyganov, Monchegorsk, who ended up in 17th position, could have done much better.

Jerry Sorensen, 22, Canada, won the women's downhill,

clocking 1 min 37.47 sec over a 2,543 course with an average speed of some 100 kph. American Cindy Nelson was second and Laurie Graham, Canada, third.

Erika Hess, 19, Switzerland, is the undisputed success story of the championship, adding to her



Steve Mahre, USA, world's No. 1 giant slalom skier. Photo AP-TASS

combination victory the giant slalom top award. She took both runs in her stride, leaving the rest of the field without hope.

Boris BUKHOVITSEV

Power behind the wheel

The famous Italian traveller Carlo Mauri, who journeyed with Thor Heyerdahl in the ocean crossing aboard "Kon-Tiki", visited recently the old Russian town of Kalinin on the upper Volga. He was surprised to hear the roaring of racing cars coming from the local hippodrome.

We in Italy have hippodromes, but there are none so thickly covered with snow, said the guest admiring the large expanses of snow.

Six Lada and Moskvich cars, with engines far more powerful than those commercially produced vehicles, lined up at the start, having a total of 700 hp.

The curves presented a real problem, and skidding cars often rammed into walls of snow. The finals included six heats, each comprised of four laps. Significantly, the hippodrome circuit built last year is 1,067 metres long, which is exactly the old Russian linear measure known as the verst.

Vladimir Goltsov, the test driver from Izhevsk, which produces the Moskvich car version, won five heats and the national title.

Vsevolod KUKUSEKIN

THE PRICE OF MISTAKES...

Sabine Baesa and Tassilo Thierbach, GDR, have emerged as pair winners at the European figure-skating championship currently taking place in Lyons, France. They are also 1981 world championship silver medalists. The next three places were captured



Norbert Schramm of West Germany. Photo AP-TASS

by the Soviet pairs Marina Pestova-Stanislav Leonovich, Irina Vorobyova-Igor Lisovsky, and Veronika Peshkina-Murat Akbarov. This is the first time since 1965 that the USSR has failed to capture the pairs title. At last year's European championship in Innsbruck, Austria, the USSR won both the gold and bronze pairs awards, and the ill-fated Vorobyova-Lisovsky also picked up the world title. Vorobyova's serious knee injury this season put the couple at a serious disadvantage and two falls during their optional programme cost them the title. They led the standings after the compulsory programme.

Norbert Schramm, FRG, won the men's title, ahead of Frenchman Jean-Christophe Simond and Igor Bobrin, last year's titlist from Leningrad. Muscovite Alexander Fadeyev came fifth and Vladimir Kotin, also from Moscow, seventh.

Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, Britain, led the dance standings before the free programme, followed by Soviet duo Natalya Beasemysnova and Andrei Bukin, Irina Molseyeva

and Andrei Minenkov, and Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Sytnin.

In the women's section 1981 European championship bronze medalist Claudia Kristofke-Binder, Austria, leads the field after three compulsory figures.

PLAYERS PREPARE IN SPAIN

The Soviet football side has begun a series of friendlies with Spanish clubs as part of preparation for the World Cup finals. They defeated the team of the town of Ceuta, 2-0.

The local press singles out Shengeliya, Gavrilov and Buryak for special praise.

ROOTING FOR NON-SMOKERS

The World Health Organization has proclaimed itself an "official fan" of the Scottish football team at the World Cup finals in Spain, explaining it by the fact that all its players do not smoke. The organization urged everyone to follow their example.

By air—from Moscow

INFORMATION

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS ISRAEL

New York. The UN General Assembly emergency session has adopted a resolution by a 86 to 21 vote with 34 abstentions, denouncing the illegal Israeli annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

The General Assembly urged all states-members of the UN to refrain from supplying Tel Aviv with arms and military equipment, to suspend economic, financial and technical cooperation, and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel, therefore completely isolating the country.

The resolution calls for a com-

plete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the 1967 occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, including Jerusalem, which is essential to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The General Assembly declared precisely in this respect that Israel's actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving nation.

Unidentified UN sources charged that shortly before the vote American representatives once again resorted to forceful policies, threatening many developing countries by threatening to stop American aid if they dared to support the resolution.

JUNTA STAGES POLITICAL FARCE

Mexico City, Mexico and Nicaragua have not been invited to send observers to the elections which the Salvadoran junta plans to hold in late March in order to give public endorsement to their dictatorial regime.

The Salvadoran authorities have announced that only eight

hundred thousand out of more than two million citizens will be eligible to vote. Only a few of the sixty European and Latin American states which have been issued with invitations by the junta to send observers to the elections, have accepted.



They do in El Salvador what they have been trained to do.

Photo from "Newsweek"

REAGAN'S BID FOR DEFICIT BUDGET

Washington. President Reagan has presented Congress with the draft Federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year beginning October 1.

This budget is made up as follows: net outlays—757,600 million dollars; net receipts—666,100 million dollars. The largest sum goes to the Pentagon which is to receive a record 263,000 million dollars as against the 219,000 million allocated for the current fiscal year.

According to Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the rearmament programme is a top priority with the Reagan administration.

The build-up in strategic weapons claims 23,100 million dollars, or nearly 7,000 million more

than in the current fiscal year. This sum is to be spent on what the president calls "initiated", such as the early deployment of cruise missiles on existing bombers and submarines; the design of the B-1 strategic bomber; the development of the basally new "Stealth" bomber "invisible" to enemy radar; the deployment of mobile ICBMs of the MX type; and the construction of new Trident missile submarines.

FARMER FINDS LOST COMBAT MISSILE

Bonn. After nearly a week of searches, the powerfully charged Sidewinder missile, "lost" from an American plane, has been

found — by a West German farmer from Schramberg (Baden-Württemberg). The powerful missile could have wrought colossal damage and caused casualties.

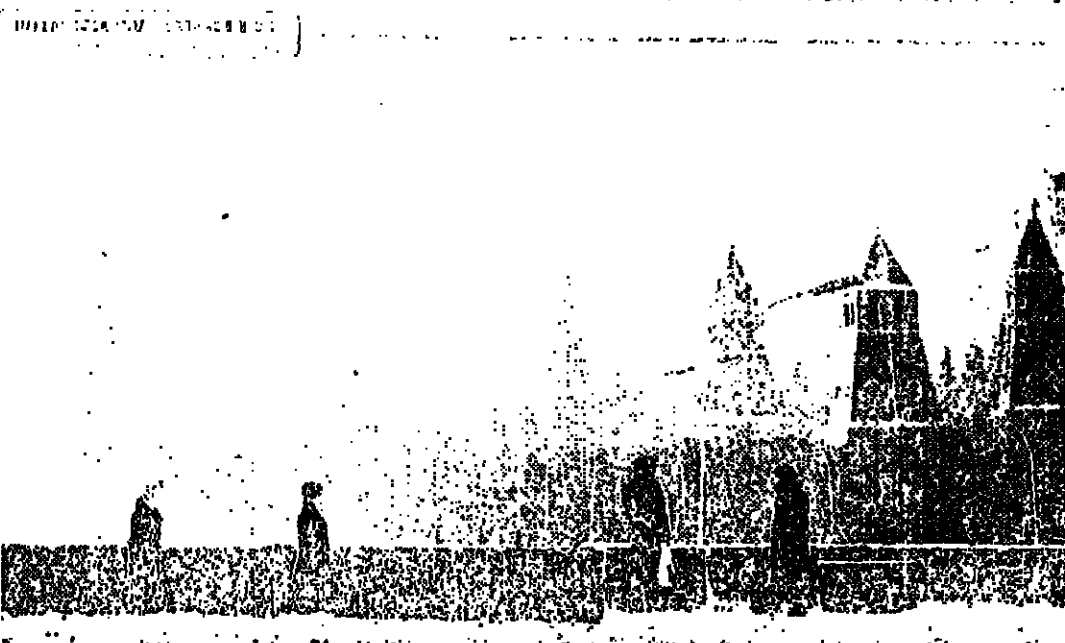
Round the Soviet Union

● THE "SAKHALIN-6" FERRY RECENTLY SAILED INTO THE MAGADAN SEA PORT BEARING A TRANSFORMER INTENDED FOR THE KOLYMA ELECTRIC STATION. Together with its rail platform the transformer weighs 230 tonnes. It was reloaded onto a powerful trailer bound for the Kolyma upon a 500-km journey.

● WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON A NEW RESIDEN-

TIAL AREA IN CENTRAL ASH-KHABAD. A total of a million square metres of housing was built in Turkmenia during 1981, and nearly a hundred thousand people moved into new flats.

● A LAND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME IS UNDER WAY IN THE KARATEGIN MOUNTAINS OF TAJIKISTAN. Explosives have been used in digging an 11-km canal along a slope of the Peter the Great Ridge, which will carry water to the Dzhlandy valley from a lake 3,200 m high up in the mountains. It is planned to transform the rocky slopes here into productive fields.



Covered with snow, in which Moscow is so abundant this winter, the elegant lines and harmonious proportions of the Kremlin towers please the eye.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● President Mubarak of Egypt has issued a decree to reinstate the 115 journalists and university teachers who were dismissed because of their "dissident

ideas" during last year's reprisals unleashed by Anwar Sadat. Prominent members of the progressive Egyptian intelligentsia will be among those getting back their jobs.

● In 1981, troops of the racist South Africa carried out more than 2,000 incursions into Angolan territory, according to an international Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Regimes of Southern Africa.

● After detaining Owen Carron, a British MP and an activist of the civil rights movement for Ulster Catholics, for several days, the American authorities had him deported.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT CASTIGATES THE WEST

Lusaka. Independent "front-line" states should be ready to repel the new aggressive sallies which the West is preparing against them with South Africa help, warned Zambian President K. Kaunda.

Kaunda said that Zambian security services had arrested an armed white South African in the country's western province who had been sent to Zambia to assassinate him.

(Continued on page 2)

Winning double for the USSR



The world's fastest skaters, Natalya Petrusyova and Sergei Kalabnikov, both from Moscow. Photo UPI-TASS

Olympic winner Natalya Petrusyova, Moscow, had won the world sprint speedskating championship at Alkmaar, Holland, making a clean sweep of all four events totalling up 187,985 points. Karin Enke-Busch, GDR, was second with 109,300, and Monika Holzer-Flügel, FRG, third with 171,740 points.

Muscovite Sergei Khlobnikov had to wait until the final run was over to learn he won the men's event. He was only fourth in the second 500-m event on the closing day of the competition in 38.31, and ended up second in the 1,000 m, clocking 1 min 17.58, and the 1500 m, 4 min 15.29.

Castin Boucher, Canada, was a close second with 154,400, and Frode Rønning, Norway, third with 155,110.

Soviet debutant Vladimir Kozlov, Ust-Kamenogorsk, 22, was fourth.

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AMERICA OPTS FOR MILITARY RESPONSE

New York. The Reagan administration is getting ready for a military response to developments in El Salvador, writes "The New York Times". Quoting White House officials, the newspaper says the Reagan administration believes that the Salvadoran government is on the brink of collapse and that it can only be saved by American military intervention.

The National Security Council in Washington is hastily studying last year's military plans in order to decide which to put into effect. One proposal is to dispatch American troops to El Salvador; another envisages sending more military advisors; and a third suggests the creation of a "cordon sanitaire" of American troops stationed on the borders between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

NEW LAWS TO BOLSTER APARTHEID

Pretoria. The South African parliament is to approve a number of new national security laws designed to curb "terrorist activities", a term Pretoria applies to the civil rights movement which seeks to put an end to the inhuman apartheid system.

Under the new laws, persons sheltering or hiding "terrorists" or even failing to report their presence will be liable for 20- to 25-year jail sentences. South

African police will be given the right to impose a 30-day "preventive" detention sentence, or with authority from the minister for internal affairs, a "preventive" sentence of up to six months. Detainees, moreover, may be refused access to their lawyers. Telephone tapping and the opening of letters is to be made legal, while press censorship will be stepped up. The new laws amount to nothing less than arbitrary rule by the police.

Costa Rica elects new President

San Jose. Luis Alberto Monge, of the National Liberation Party, was elected president of Costa Rica at last Sunday's general elections. Five other candidates were in the running.

The new president said he would seek unity between all

sections of the population in order "to preserve democracy, freedom and peace in Costa Rica". Speaking to journalists, he noted that his government intends to develop normal diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Ronald Reagan is undoing all that my father's administration accomplished 40-50 years ago."

Franklin Roosevelt Jr., son of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States

VIEWPOINT

Reagan's Polish myths and the realities of El Salvador

While President Reagan was trumpeting his love of the working class in front of the cameras in the recent infamous anti-Polish flop of a TV show and asserting his right to work and to reap the fruits of his labour, workers were being killed in nearby El Salvador along with their children, wives, mothers and fathers. US-made weapons and thugs trained by American instructors were responsible.

The reactionary junta brought to power in a 1978 coup by Washington has turned El Salvador, the smallest and the most densely populated country in Central America, into a blood bath unmatched even by Latin American standards. The Italian "Panorama" magazine has described everyday life in El Salvador in the following terms: on average thirty people (left activists, trade unionists, women and college students) die in El Salvador each day. Their deaths often following brutal torture, as witnessed by the maimed state

of the corpses — gorged out eyes, broken skulls, and fingers... Children murdered in front of their parents to make them speak, raped women... There is no let up in this terror campaign. In fact genuine genocide has been let loose against the people of El Salvador, the methods of mass killings and torture used only to be compared with those practised by Hitler's thugs.

While President Reagan hypocritically harrasses Catholics of Poland, Salvadoran Catholics are being killed in cold blood. Archbishop Oscar Arnaldo Romero, head of the Salvadoran Church, was murdered while celebrating mass by gangs in the pay of the regime. The Carter days. The Archbishop had sent Carter a letter shortly before his death, which read in part as follows: "I am greatly worried by the fact that the American administration is studying ways of militarily intervening in El Salvador, sending in military equipment and ad-

visers... Interference by a foreign power to stop the people of El Salvador from taking their own decisions on how their country should develop economically and politically would be both iniquitous and deplorable. Resolving no answer, four days before his death Romero spoke out again, accusing American imperialism of interference in El Salvador and of support for the anti-popular regime. Shortly after this American nuns were raped and murdered in El Salvador. There was documented evidence to show the ruling junta was responsible. Reagan's reaction was to "pardon" a crime which hurt the dignity of his country.

While itself intervening militarily in El Salvador, the Washington administration issues pericious statements about mythical "Soviet interference" in Poland's internal affairs. Hundreds of soldiers posing as "advisers" have been transferred to El Salvador from the United States and placed in charge of the Salvadoran

an punitive troops. To top which, American "green berets" (among them some survivors from the Vietnam war) are openly taking part in the punitive operations. Significantly enough, the White House propaganda spectacle coincided with the appropriation of another millions dollars for the rotten junta, enabling it to continue killing its own people.

The "Washington Post" wrote recently that the Reagan administration is trumpeting its intention of turning El Salvador into a touchstone of its world anti-communist strategy. Apart from its desire to suppress the popular armed struggle in El Salvador, it plans to seek internationalization of that country's internal problems and to prepare for military intervention against Cuba, Nicaragua and all other countries in Central America and the Caribbean pursuing policies not to the liking of the United States. This is why Washington and the junta have been rejecting all constructive proposals put forward by the patriotic organizations in El Salvador to check imperialist interference and to end the civil war through political negotiations.

The Washington leaders shed crocodile tears over developments in Poland which go contrary to their plans — while human blood is being shed in El Salvador, for which Washington alone is to blame.

Are there no limits to Washington's hypocrisy?

Boxing or politics who cares?

Drawing by Vsevolod Arsenyev

OPPOSITION TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Bonn. The FRG public opinion is seriously alarmed by US intentions to deploy its binary chemical nerve gas weapons in Western Europe.

"Der Spiegel" claims that the Pentagon was given the green light for spending 1,000 million dollars during the 1982-1983 fiscal year on new chemical weapons.

Now the Pentagon is studying possibilities, the magazine

continues, of arming cruise missiles with warheads containing poisonous chemical agents. Thus, for the first time the USA will be able to use its medium-range missiles for chemical warfare.

It is clear that, alongside NATO's nuclear missile "rearmament", the USA is undertaking chemical missile "rearmament".

USA SUPPORTS INDIAN SEPARATISTS

Delhi. India sharply criticized the US Department of State decision giving Sikh separatists, including the self-styled "President of Hialistan", J. S. Chauhan, political refugee status and an entry visa. Chauhan was stripped of his Indian passport, and is presently leading Sikh separatist groups abroad, headquartered in Vancouver, Canada. From the USA, Canada and Britain he is appealing for the separation of the north-west state of Punjab from India and for the forming of a "Hialistan" Sikh state. The separatists are even issuing passports, money and stamps designed especially for this fictitious republic.

These anti-Indian activities forced the Canadian authorities to restrict the separatists' operations, deporting the "Hialistan" president, who was granted permission to reside in the USA.

FACTS and EVENTS

A man was seriously wounded in an explosion which caused extensive damage at a nuclear station near the town of South Haven, in the American State of Michigan. The accident occurred because of a leak of hydrogen from the cooling system of the station's electric generator.

The Japanese government is steadily losing popularity. An opinion poll held in January by the "Yomiuri Shimbun" newspaper shows that the Suzuki Cabinet is supported by only 37.9 per cent of the electorate, while 43 per cent have no confidence in the present government.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT

CASTIGATES THE WEST

(Continued from page 1)

He accused the Americans of distorting the meaning of events in Poland. The United States, he said, accuses the Polish government of "violating human rights" while the white minority in South Africa commits crimes against Africans with connivance from the West, particularly from America. While attacking Poland, the West fails to mention the murders which have become routine in South Africa.

On East-West relations, the

Turkey: arbitrary

trial continues

Ankara. Protesting at arbitrary actions of the legal authorities, the defence lawyers still refuse to enter court in the current trial in Istanbul of leaders and activists from the DISK trade unions of Turkey.

At the latest session of the trial, the chief military prosecutor Colonel Takkediz made vitriolic attacks against the defendants. He crudely distorted the facts, presenting the strikes and other mass actions by the workers as "attempts to overthrow the constitutional system in Turkey, and to establish a dictatorship of one class over the other". The military prosecutor's office is demanding death sentences for 52 DISK members.

CHINESE MAFIA ACTIVE IN THAILAND

Bangkok. The Chinese mafia is a major cause for the flourishing drug racket in Thailand. According to Thailand's National Security Council General Secretary Prasong Sunstit, 70 per cent of drug trafficking in the country is controlled by a criminal syndicate of ethnic Chinese led by Khung Sa. His men are connected with the pro-Peking separatist "Shan united army" in Burma.

FACTS and EVENTS

The situation in Chad has been seriously aggravated as a result of increased fighting by the splinter forces operating in the east of the country with support from the United States. "Le Monde" of Paris reports that of present the troops of former Defence Minister Hissène Habré are in control of two-thirds of the country.

It has been announced in Oslo that NATO is to hold major manoeuvres, Alloy Express-82, in Northern Norway involving 15 thousand servicemen, warships and planes from the United States, Canada, the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland, Luxembourg and Norway.

PEOPLE

Following the death of John Lennon, former Beatle Ringo Starr who now lives in Los Angeles has increased his guard. Apart from the bodyguards who accompany him when he takes a drive in his black Cadillac, he is also escorted by a police officer on a motorbike.

□ □ □

Jacqueline Onassis has filed a law suit against photographer Ron Gallie accusing him of taking photos while only two metres away from her. By doing so, Mr Gallie violated an American court decision forbidding reporters to come within eight metres of the former First Lady, or within ten of her children.

USSR - Mongolia:

plans for cultural cooperation

In Ulan Bator a protocol has been signed on cooperation in 1982 between the Soviet and Mongolian ministries of culture. In Mongolia, it is planned to hold Days of Soviet Culture to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet state. An exhibition dedicated to important events in the life of the Soviet nation organized by the Central Museum of the Revolution of the USSR, will go on view in Ulan Bator. Art lovers will be able to see works by artists from the Soviet republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

In exchange, a photo exhibition dedicated to the 61st anniversary of the People's Revolution in Mongolia will tour the Soviet Union. Mongolian State Puppet Theatre and Circus Company will give performances in our country. In addition there is to be an exhibition of drawings and watercolours.

The protocol also envisages wide exchanges of delegations working in the field of culture and the arts and the holding of various festivals, art shows and film premieres.



Thai border guards are locked in bloody combat with groups of drug-smuggling pro-Peking separatists on the Thai-Burmese border. Forming part of the Golden Triangle area, this region is notorious for its opium poppy plantations. In the photo: Thai soldiers are stacking weapons captured from the separatists. Photo AP-TASS

U.S. TESTS ON HUMANS IN JAPAN

Tokyo. Criminal experiments on people are now an element of a bacteriological weapons programme conducted by the Pentagon during the post-war years. According to the "Mainichi" paper, Japanese researchers purposely infected people with typhoid studying the progress of

the disease, following orders from the US occupation authorities.

This data needless to say went to the USA and was never published, while only a small number of people knew of the events which claimed 3,000 POWs and civilians.

Science and technology

are able to drastically decrease the concentration of pollutants in the water. They can also be used as filtering systems employed at cattle farms.

CUDA EXPLOITS SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL

Five years ago an Institute for Fundamental Research was established at Cuba's Academy of Sciences. Its staff has been busy developing various systems run on solar energy. Of particular interest is a project for making a desalination system working from solar energy, a programme that envisages the development of solar air-conditioners, and another project initiated by the young researcher, Luis Berris, who designed a system of drives which directs multiple mirrors to follow the course of the sun. This is essential in the future building of heat power stations.

WEEDS AGAINST POLLUTANTS

Scientists in Hungary have implemented a programme against industrial pollution. They discovered that green weeds are effective against the contamination of reservoirs situated in the vicinity of industrial projects. Certain types of weeds due to their high bacteriological activity

OF INTEREST

A mind quicker than a computer

A woman sitting on the stage, with her eyes covered, calculated in her head the root of 83 power from a number consisting of 201 digits. It took only four minutes to present her answer.

The 37-year-old Shakuntala Devi from Bangalore, India, has participated in several competitions with computers in Britain, Australia, South Africa and invariably emerged the winner. In Australia she provided the correct answers even before the professor of mathematics had completed feeding the problems into the computer.

According to a Hong Kong newspaper which carried a story on Shakuntala, no explanation has been found for this mathematical phenomenon. Over the past 150 years, three or four people have emerged with such abilities. According to the "Guinness Book of Records" only one person comes close to Shakuntala's abilities. In 1973 one Klaus from Denmark extracted a root of 23 power from a number consisting of 800 digits in his head, however, it took him 10.5 minutes to solve the problem.

'4 min 33 sec'

Recently American composer John Cage made his first public appearance at a concert in

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DELHI AND ISLAMABAD

Commenting in PRAVDA on the results of the Indian-Pakistani negotiations in New Delhi for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the two countries, Valentin Korovikov writes as follows:

The militarization wave that has recently swept Pakistan, the noisy anti-Indian campaign unleashed there, as well as the regime's active cooperation with the American military are the cause of serious concern in New Delhi. The following questions are often asked in the Indian capital: where, and against whom, will Pakistan's new weapons be directed? What forces will shape the policy of Pakistan, and in whose interests?

The Indian government, V. Korovikov notes, has repeatedly declared its desire for good relations with its Western neighbour. "Our intentions are clear," said Indira Gandhi in one of her recent speeches. "We want peace, and our people want peace. We do not want war. Both our countries have many pressing problems particularly those linked with poverty and they can only be resolved in an atmosphere of peace."

ASEAN—TARGET OF JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

The journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes that concealed behind the Japanese government's diplomatic overtures to ASEAN lies the growing interest of Japanese monopolies in sources of raw materials and markets in the region.

Japan's ruling circles, the journal comments, emphasize over and over again their favourable attitude to ASEAN and advertise in all ways possible "mutually beneficial" cooperation with it. Tokyo's optimism, however, is not shared by the member-countries of this association. Not only are they far from satisfied with their cooperation with Japan, they also consider themselves to be "trapped" by Tokyo.

"International Affairs" illustrates this situation by describing the pattern of Japanese-ASEAN trade. Japan buys from ASEAN countries 90 per cent of the natural rubber it needs, 96 per cent of the tin and over 30 per cent of the timber and bauxites. Primary products make up over 90 per cent of Japan's imports from the region, while its purchases of manufactured goods account for less than 4 per cent. What is more, over two-thirds of the imports in the latter category are controlled by Japanese firms.

AGRICULTURE IN EMERGENT COUNTRIES

The gap in the levels of labour productivity in agriculture and food supply between the industrialized capitalist states and the emergent countries continues to be a wide one, writes the SELSKAYA ZHIZN' newspaper. The extremely low labour productivity in the latter regions is a result of colonial rule and of the neo-colonialist policy pursued by the West in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Such is the regional polarization of wealth and poverty, of relative welfare and want.

According to the newspaper, there are seven tractors in use per thousand hectares of arable land in South America, five in Asia and only two in Africa, whereas in West European countries the corresponding figure is 60. The use of chemical fertilizers per hectare of cropland in African countries, for instance, amounts to only one-eighth of that used in the USA and to one-thirtieth of that for Japan. It is no wonder that there has been little increase in per capita output in the emergent countries over the last decade, the paper comments.

WHY DOES AMERICA ARM PAKISTAN?

Pakistan has been ruled by a military regime for four and a half years. When he first came to power, General Zia promised to hold general parliamentary elections in 90 days. But all that followed was a further tightening of the dictatorship, writes Ye. Rumyantsev in IZVESTIA.

General Zia speaks at length about a non-existent external threat. He has repeatedly stated that his country is under direct threat from the USSR, a threat moreover growing from day to day. To this is added the bull-and-dog story about a threat from India. By using these sort of tactics, the Pakistani regime tries, on the one hand, to justify its enormous military expenditure, which amounts to 60 per cent of the national budget, and, on the other, to "bolster its value" in the eyes of the United States.

As a result, the sinister shadow of American-Pakistani collusion has overcast the skies in South and South-West Asia. Over the next five years the United States has undertaken to provide Pakistan with aid (mostly military) to the tune of 3,200 million dollars.

Why does the United States need a Pakistan armed to the teeth? The answer is simple. The Americans need another policeman to replace the ousted Shah's regime in Iran which used to be the mainstay of American interests in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area.

Tokyo with his "outstanding creation" entitled "4 min 33 sec". The curtain went up and Cage appeared on stage, sat at the piano and remained motionless for 4 min 33 sec. The bewildered audience fell remained silent, then loudly voiced their indignation. The "musician" then rose, bowed, and made his exit. Needless to say there was no applause!

The proud father Cristóbal Colón de Carratal, who happens to be 18th in the direct line of succession to the great seafarer Christopher Columbus, shows off his son, Cristóbal Colón Mandatuniz, born last December.

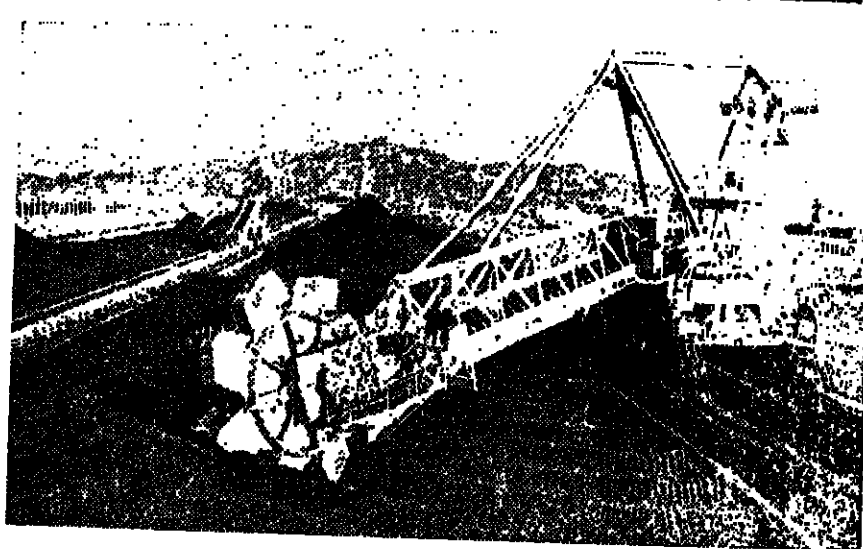
Photo UPI-TASS



SIBERIAN COAL



A train load of Neryungri coal on its way to the Balkal-Amur Railway.



Coal pier at the port of Vostochny. From here the coal is fed by conveyor into the awaiting holds of ships.

The Neryungri coal field is equipped with the most up-to-date technology. This coal basin, situated in the Yakut Autonomous Republic, is next only to the Kuznetsk basin, as a source for coking coal. The area features many other deposits, including those of iron ore.

The development of the Neryungri deposit is envisaged by a programme carried out in connection with the construction of the Balkal-Amur Railway. This 3,000-km long railway project will link the Transbaikalian Area with the Pacific coast. The development of these mineral resources will consequently boost local industries in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Half of the national coal is consumed by heat-and-power stations and metallurgical plants. It covers 25 per cent of the country's demands for energy fuels. By 1985 its extraction will reach 770-800 million tonnes.

Round the Soviet Union

● LENINGRAD ARCHITECTS HAVE WON A NATIONWIDE CONTEST TO DESIGN THE CENTRE OF THE SIBERIAN CITY OF YAKUTSK, LOCATED IN THE PERMAFROST AREA OF THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. The nine to 36-storey buildings will be linked by insulated galleries.

● WORK HAS STARTED ON THE URENGOI-NOVOPOLSK GAS PIPELINE via which over 30,000 million cubic metres of gas will be pumped every year.

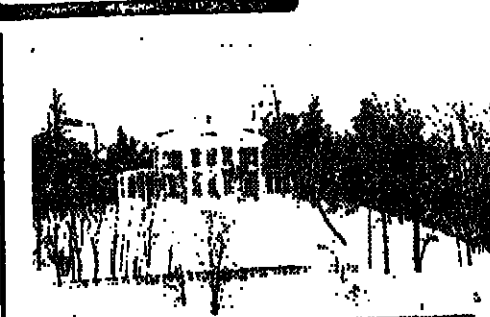
● IN KIEV, RESTORATION WORK ON THE 11TH-CENTURY FORTRESS GATES, KNOWN AS THE GOLD GATES, IS OVER.

By the time of the 1,300th anniversary celebrations of the city due this May they will be fully restored as will be many old buildings, including a church with 12th-century paintings. A museum of the history of the city is now being organized, and a monument commemorating Kiev's foundation is to be put up.

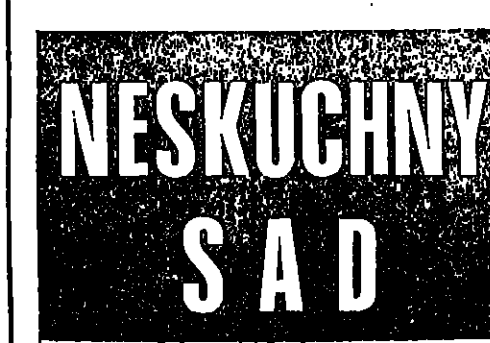
● IT WAS NOT A SCHOOL BELL BUT A TRAM'S BELL THAT CALLED TOGETHER BAKU FIRST-FORMERS RECENTLY FOR A LECTURE ON A TRAFFIC RULES HELD IN A TRAM FITTED WITH VISUAL AIDS AND PROVIDED BY THE CITY'S TRAM AND TROLLEY DEPARTMENT. Under the guidance of traffic inspectors the children are learning the pedestrian rules and how to use city transport.

● U. PIRS, WHO RECENTLY GRADUATED FROM THE LIPAJA APPLIED ART SCHOOL, COMPLETED HIS FINAL YEARS WORK BY SKETCHES FROM AN UNKNOWN 18TH-CENTURY LITHUANIAN ARTIST UNCOVERED IN THE ARCHIVES. His wooden decorative composition, recreating the ideas of the past master, now graces one of the city's squares. The school trains artists working in amber, metal, wood, leather, ceramics, and fabrics.

Places to visit



The Hunters' Collage.



This is one of the loveliest places in Moscow, part of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest. It was planted in the middle of the 18th century and is, probably, the only area in the central section of our city, which includes architecturally interesting buildings, flowerbeds and tree plantations.

World famous architects took part in laying out the gardens. The former Goltinskaya Hospital, for example, was built to the design of Matvei Kazakov. Its gardens and summer-houses descend to the bank of the Moskva River. The Alexandrinsky Palace with its pictorial gates, spacious square and old garden is of great historical value; it was built with the help of well-known sculptor Vitali.

The pavilions in the park were erected in the 18th and 19th centuries and are now classed as architectural monuments placed under state protection. The Summer and Bath Houses on the steep bank of the river, near the Elizavetinsky Pond, are undoubted jewels, but just as valued is the grove surrounded by old trees. Lastly Neskuchny Sad cannot be imagined without the Hunters' Collage overlooking a steep ravine.



The Alexandrinsky Palace.

WICKERWORK PRAMS FROM LITHUANIA

The cosy and neat-looking prams, now being produced by the Dovana factory in Kaunas, are made from ivy twigs.

From time immemorial Lithuanians have specialized in weaving various objects from these twigs. Today this ancient craft has been put on an industrial basis. Dovana's basket weavers all work from home. The association provides them with raw materials and sells their finished goods.

Items made from wickerwork have become so popular that of late stocks of ivy twigs have been running low. In order to ensure supplies Dovana has been given over two hundred hectares of land to the planting of ivy. Though this soil is too poor for agricultural purposes, it is quite suitable for ivy.

Sweets for northerners

Confectioners in the East Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk have come out with new varieties of sweets, "Siberian Apple", "Krasny Yar" and fruit jelly called "Krasnoyarsk", especially made for people living in the North. Local types of sea buckthorn, currants, raspberries and apple, rich in vitamins and biologically active substances have been used in their manufacture.

AN ISLAND PRESERVE

The first state preserve on the Kuril Islands has opened in the north of Kunashir, famous for its Tyatya Volcano.

Here in this area extending for 15,000 hectares, mallards, small ducks, cormorants, white-tailed eagles, and other birds entered into the Red Data Book, as well as sable, fox, white hare and unique Russian mink transported from the mainland to the island last year, will be placed under state protection. The rivers running through the preserve will provide the habitat for Far Eastern salmon—the gorbusha (humpbacked salmon) and the dog-salmon. Hunting has been banned at the Kunashir preserve for 10 years.

AMATEUR ACTORS CELEBRATE BYELORUSSIAN WRITER'S CENTENARY



To mark the 100th anniversary since the birth of Yanka Kupala, the Byelorussian classical writer, an amateur company, from the Palace of Culture of Railwaymen, in Vitebsk, has staged a play, "Prima", based on the writer's novel. At present the company is rehearsing another play based on Kupala's work called "The Ruined Nest", as well as literary composition drawing on the ancient story-tellers.

VIEWPOINT

USSR: INVESTMENT IN BRAIN-POWER AND ITS RETURNS

Free universal education costs society a lot of money. The 1982 Soviet state budget alone provides for 43 thousand million roubles to be spent on education as against the 40 thousand million spent in 1980. Expenditure on education also comes from other sources such as collective farm and trade union funds, etc. Society has a natural interest that investments in brain-power on this scale produce maximum profit.

What are the results of and prospects for this investment? What are the problems involved? How should one go about finding solutions? Professor Vitaly ZHAMIN, D. Sc. (Economics), is member of the Council and consultant for UNESCO's International Institute for Educational Planning. Here is his view on the subject.

The social usefulness of free and universally available education is both undoubted and tangible, even though we have no accurate way of measuring it. In the 70s, this country introduced compulsory secondary education for all young people. Workers with a complete secondary education take half the time to master a new machine than is taken by those with only six to seven years of schooling. It is therefore obvious that growth in professional and cultural aptitudes among the broadest masses provides an incentive for their creative activities. The richer a person is in terms of knowledge, abilities and aptitudes, the greater freedom he will have in choosing his or her future profession and in self-expression in any sphere—he is science, technology, organization, the arts, or management. I am sure that a certain level of general culture facilitates mutual understanding between peoples of different tastes and interests, who do different jobs and come from different generations. Even watchmen, street cleaners and porters, i.e., manual workers, require education if only to be able to communicate with their children.

Today 85 per cent of our working population has higher, complete or incomplete secondary education as against only 12 per cent in 1940. Over the same forty-year period, the number of innovations and inventions in this country has gone up by nine times to 5.1 million in 1980; the number of those actually implemented has increased twenty times to 4.1 million while the application efficiency of such inventions has grown 77 times to 6.9 thousand million roubles to annual terms.

Expenditure on education over the same period has increased more than 15 times, and it continues to grow steadily. Today more than 100 million people study in our country as against only 48 million in 1940. Increasing investment in education is a constant need.

It has been estimated that allocations for all types of education (including refresher courses, professional training and retraining) increased in this country 3.7 times between 1961 and 1980. Over the same 20 years, the growth in national income brought about by this amount of investment in education increased 4.1 to 4.2 times. The return on every rouble of investment in education went up from 5.3 to 6.1 roubles.

CITY ON THE HILLS

A nine-storey house has been built in the north-eastern outskirts of the city of Dushanbe. This inconspicuous event—after all, there is a lot of construction going on in the city—is, in fact, very important, for it has proved that high-rise blocks can be erected on land previously considered unfit for housing construction.

In mountainous Tajikistan, which is short in ideal building sites, it has become imperative to build in the foothills of mountains. Such areas however suffer from treacherous soils: parched by the summer heat, they start to "float" in the rainy period and

become eroded by subsoil waters. Besides, Tajikistan is a highly seismic region.

Builders have proposed a new method, involving pylons, for laying the foundations of multi-storey buildings in such areas. Wells are drilled until the shaft strikes the pebbles lying beneath the loose soil. Then a metal framework is inserted into each well and the shaft filled with concrete. At present, the construction of twenty nine-storey large-panel houses has begun in Dushanbe—their foundations being built out of pylons of this design.

UNLOADING DURING HARSH WEATHER

The capricious Baltic weather conditions will no longer hamper the Latvian dockers. The sea port of Riga has launched an all-weather complex for the fast handling of grain, sugar and other bulk cargoes.

Previously this was done by grab cranes, however, in bad weather work had to stop. Now pneumatic devices are used, whose pipes convey the ship's cargo directly into awaiting railway wagons. The process also includes a powerful floating reloader for the handling of cargoes out at sea.

REMOTE-CONTROL IRRIGATION

Economical irrigation in the valley of the Baskan River in Kazakhstan has been made possible by a remote-control system for the distribution of water from a mountain river which has recently gone into operation. The automatic watering system covers irrigated areas of eleven thousand hectares. Pre-set programmes will avoid excessive delivery of water to the fields. The new system means that about thousand of extra hectares of perennial grasses can be irrigated. Remote control has been introduced to many major irrigation schemes in Kazakhstan.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OPENING UP NEW HORIZONS IN THE NORTH

The Soviet North occupies half the country's territory, or 11,000,000 sq km of the tundra, taiga and mountains of Polar wastelands which share one thing in common—the harshness of life, writes Viktor Perevedentsev, Candidate of Science (Economics), for the SMENA magazine.

In the European part of the country the northern area forms only a narrow strip, but further beyond the Urals its frontiers turn sharply to the south, where it encompasses most of Eastern Siberia and reaches practically to the national borders in the Far East. In fact, the northern area covers nearly two-thirds of the Russian Federation.

This area is a vast and sparsely inhabited wasteland with a population at the beginning of 1981, of only 4,000,000, less than Moscow's inhabitants.

The intensive development of the North commenced before the outbreak of World War II, but real exploration began in earnest only in the 70s, accelerated by oil and gas discoveries.

To illustrate this growth, between 1970 and 1979 oil production increased by 202,000,000 tonnes, a 1965 nationwide figure and three-and a half times the amount previously produced in 1955.

On average the industrial output here has been growing far more rapidly than in the rest of the country.

It was in the 70s that the country's main fuel and energy base was established in Western Siberia. In addition, railroads were constructed in Western Siberia, the building of the Balkal-Amur Railway has entered its final stages, and large-scale development is under way in this vast area.

Earlier few people volunteered to work in the North, but the introduction of benefit measures rectified this situation. These benefits are basically various extras on top of the normal wages like bonuses for working in the North, for building oil and gas pipelines, roads, field extras, plus longer annual leaves with travel expenses once in three years paid by the administration, early retirement prospects, etc.

WHAT CAN MAKE LIFE LONGER?

Can human life be prolonged? Can individual immortality be attained? What are your views on gerontology and juvenology as sciences dealing with an active long life and prolonged youth? These are the questions which are endeavoured to be answered in the magazine TEKHNIKA—MOLOYOZHIL by Vladimir Negovsky, Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

It is essential for a human being to work, yet it is equally essential not to forsake one's private activities. This creates a favourable background for the nervous system, whose steady functioning ensures complete control over the body. In terms of the length of human life, there is one leading factor, the genetic element determined by the amount of genes in a human body. We must exploit the length of life, for at least the time inherent in an individual's genetic fund. Meanwhile, modern genetics is endeavouring to explore, both actively and productively, the possibility of "repairing" here hope enabling a prolonged life. Regarding personal immortality, Vladimir Negovsky stated, I am a hopeless pessimist.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF TEACHERS

Emotional toughness, instability, a lack of understanding, carelessness, and the inability to listen, are at times faults found in teachers and these have a destructive

anti-educational effect upon children, writes Ya. Turbavsky, Candidate of Science (Pedagogy), in the KOM-SOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

Behind each of these faults there exist many conflicts, at times trifling, at other times very complex. Each of them has no proper justification, and therefore they are inadmissible and harmful.

I have often heard young teachers asking: Is there any reason why a teacher should be devoid of a whole range of human emotions? To my mind, Turbavsky continues, the teaching profession primarily requires good humour, magnanimity, much intellect and patience.

Those proposing to become teachers are facing the following alternative: the article contends—either give up the idea, or accept all the responsibilities that go along with the position.

ACTORS NEED TO PULL THEIR SOCKS UP!

Music is an essential force without which the theatre is impossible, writes one of the oldest Moscow actors, Vaslav Yakut, for PRAVDA. However, after teaching themselves to sing and dance many actors have lost the knack of delivering a speech on stage. This neglect of oratory skills, including the correct use of pronunciation, is now a real problem, he argues. Actors adapt to using the microphone in films, on radio and TV, are prone to speak on the stage in the same manner as in a recording studio, not accounting for the skills required in a vast auditorium. This not only demands an adequate volume of sound, but even more so a concentration of feeling and thought that the audiences will fully understand the performer.

Until recently the way an actor spoke revealed which school he belonged to, or what theatre he worked for: the Art Theatre, or the Maly Theatre, or Moscow or a Leningrad theatre. The above though is valid for the older generation of actors.

The lack of personal colouring in speech goes from the careless approach to one's roles, concludes the play-

Science and technology

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY BY RADIO ASTRONOMERS

Radio astronomers have now a better understanding of the nature of the energy radiated by a superstar, quasar 3C-345. The discovery was made during an international experiment involving scientists from the Soviet Union, the FRG, the USA, Britain and Sweden.

The nature of quasars has received little study. It was only in 1961 that quasars were first detected. It is assumed that individual quasars have a mass equal to that of a hundred million suns and that the nucleus of such a superstar ejects in its explosions fluxes of particles.

During the international experiment the scientists detected instrumentally such an ejection of high-energy electrons.

The experiment was undertaken with the help of radio telescopes, united into a single system and embracing a considerable portion of the globe.

Leonid Matvienko, who headed the programme from the Soviet side, maintained that the results widen our present knowledge of the stars, galaxies, the processes involved in their for-

mation and the development of the universe in general.

The programme is still continuing and an Italian instrument will be added to the powerful network of radio telescopes.

TURBO DRILLING UNIT TO PROBE THE EARTH'S DEPTHS

The USSR has embarked upon a programme for studying the earth's deep structures and with this purpose in mind a super-deep well is now being drilled on the Kola Peninsula. The researchers have created a turbo drilling unit capable of operating at a depth of over 11 kilometres where temperatures reach a level of plus 250°C. The unit is 20 metres long since the researchers had to arrange it vertically within a diameter of 20 centimetres.

INSULATION PREVENTING HEAT LOSS

Azerbaijani scientists have developed a naphthalene heat insulation casing for oil wells.

Normally either steam or hot water is pumped into oil-bearing layers forcing out the oil, but this causes a 70 per cent heat loss in the well shaft which decreases efficiency. To preserve the

PIGMENT FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

soot from which it acquires ink like the water to scare off its enemies.

Today the contents of the ink soot used to produce sepia, are cut out from the cuttlefish and treated chemically. This treatment leaves a sediment which is dried out and crushed into powder or pressed.

In the Middle Ages sepia was widely utilized as ink, now, however, it is used exclusively by artists.

OF INTEREST

The dark-brown colour of drawings in sepia cannot be mistaken for any other. It asked what sepia is made of, many people would answer that in our scientific age it is produced chemically. They would only be partially right. Sepia is another name for cuttlefish, a marine mollusk up to 25 centimetres long. It lives close to the bottom of warm seas where the salt content is not less than thirty per cent. The cuttlefish has an ink-

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Lyudmila Ryumina



Unlike many of her colleagues, Moskonis's soloist, Lyudmila Ryumina, sings unknown Russian folk songs rather than those well loved by the public. The singer, who is the winner of the

1981 Komsomol Prize, does a bit of play-acting when introducing each of her numbers and, in this way, reveals—as it for the first time—the rich treasure-house of Russian folk song to her audience.

"I can't conceive of a life devoid of Russian songs," says Ryumina. "I have lived with them ever since the cradle. The country around Voronezh and Lipetsk where I spent my childhood is a land of songs, one simply cannot help singing there."

Melodious songs from Voronezh, characteristic of the folk songs of the region, are the noble patterns of northern melodies, songs from Kurik, Lipetsk and Smolensk—are to mention only a few of the three hundred and more discoveries which the singer has resurrected from the inexhaustible world of folk song. Her strong voice, amazing movements and severe gestures convey the mood of each song she sings, be it majestic, jocular or a dance rhythm.

Lyudmila's repertoire includes songs she has heard since childhood, in addition to those recorded during folkloric expeditions by students and teachers at the Gnessin Music and Pedagogical Institute where she is a fourth-year student. For her repertoire Lyudmila always chooses songs she is in sympathy with. "To find an unknown or forgotten song is only the beginning," she says. "If I were to present a song exactly as it was sung by our great-grandmothers, it would be nothing more than a museum piece. Therefore I try either to give the song a new subject or to breathe new life into it by playing on the melody. This I hope makes it of interest to the audience."

FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. The director Stanislav Govorukhin has completed shooting a three-part film, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn" at the Odessa Film Studios. The film roles were acted by an eight-year-old Muscovite, Fadya Slukov and nine-year-old Vladimir Sukhachyov from the town of Zhukovskiy outside Moscow. The cast includes the noted Rolan Bykov, Yekaterina Vasil'yeva and Vyacheslav Abdulov.

Concerts. "Memorial Musical Dates" is a series of concerts performed at Concert Hall of the Gnessin Music and Pedagogical Institute (30/36 Vorovskiy St). The concerts are timed to coincide with the anniversaries of great composers, among them Rossini, Shostakovich, Liszt and Haydn.

FILM ABOUT SERGEI KOROLYOV

"I want to build aeroplanes and to fly in them," said a young man, still unaware that in five years he would be flying in a glider of his own design; that in ten, his first rocket would be launched and that in a further thirty-seven years, the first space-ship in history, built under his direction, would take to the skies.

This young man, the hero of the new feature film "A Running Start", is the future outstanding Soviet scientist and designer of rocket systems, Sergei Korolyov. The film was shot by Odessa film-makers in the town where Korolyov spent his youth.

The movie takes us back to the twenties when Korolyov was studying at Building Vocational School No. 1, in Odessa, from which he graduated as a builder, his first profession. We are shown the little house on the Platonskyj jetty, where he designed his first "K-5" glider. Action also takes place at the old aerodrome, the headquarters of the former Ukrainian and Crimean Aviation and Aeronautics Society.

Brazilian film festival

The Moscow "Illyuzion" cinema currently forms the venue for a retrospective show of Brazilian films, which earlier toured Europe under the auspices of the International Federation of Film Archives.

We have arranged the show jointly with the cinemateque of the Museum of Modern Art in

Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian Embrasil company reports Vladimir Dmitriyev, head of the foreign section of the USSR Gosfilmofond organization. The three-month festival will feature over 20 films spanning 80 years of Brazilian cinematic history from the days of silent movies to the films of the 70s.

A BALLET IN SPACE

Spectators are invited to travel into the realms of outer space by the Estonian Theatre Vanemuine, which presented its first-night performance of the fantasy-ballet, "The Hour of the Taurus". The libretto was skilfully adapted from science-fiction novels, which share one common theme: the humanistic mission of Man as the discoverer of vast expanses in outer space. Using the classical form of ballet the directors have embarked upon a futuristic theme. To ensure the convincing nature of the ballet the dancers consulted with astro-

nomers from the Tartu Astrophysical Observatory, and the Soviet cosmonaut, Georgi Grechko.

The spectators are closely integrated into the performance, as they experience the feeling of being conveyed into space aboard a spaceship. The stage set represents the Universe and the effect is enhanced by authentic excerpts taken from films shot in outer space.

ALEXEI TOLSTOI—YEARS IN SAMARA

A literary and memorial museum will be established in the former house of the Soviet writer Alexei Tolstoy situated in Saratovskaya (now Frunze) Street, in the Volga city of Kuibyshev (formerly Samara).

Restoration work has commenced on the building, whose external and internal appearance was rehabilitated by the Kuibyshev local lore enthusiasts from records left by the writer's mother and stepfather, stories of other relatives and from the writer's own recollections.

The exhibits include various manuscripts even one of Alexei Tolstoy's earliest literary works written at the age of nine.

Visitors will also view a rare copy of an early collection of Tolstoy's poetry, whose entire edition he destroyed in his mature years as being weak and immature.

More exhibits are constantly contributed to the museum's collection. Tolstoy's surviving son and daughter have presented a collection of books autographed by their father. Relatives of his wife have also donated pages from manuscripts of "Peter the Great", "Road to Calvary" and "The Black Gold".

Music brings people together

International music festivals in Moscow in the future will become regular events, the next is due in 1984 and they will follow thereafter every four years.

The first international music festival held in Moscow in 1981 attracted, according to noted Soviet composer Tikhon Khrennikov, a host of illustrious musicians from over 40 countries. The festival featured works by great 20th-century composers, and captured the attention of the entire world. Guests unanimously acclaimed the festival for its splendid organization and wide range of programmes. The event was highly appreciated due to

the fact that it helped unite progressive musicians from all over. All who were involved in the festival voiced their desire to turn it into a regular event and now this wish has been granted.

We will have to elaborate a repertoire, Khrennikov continued, plan programmes for future events, and devise ways for attracting the best musicians. We must apply our efforts to make Moscow's international music festival a world's largest show in 21st century music, the potential is definitely there, he concluded.

North Europe as seen by Armenian artist

Fridon Aslanyan, a popular amateur artist from Yerevan (capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian republic of Armenia), has devoted a new series of pictures to Sweden, Denmark and Finland. The canvases and drawings are the result of a trip to the north of Europe. They include landscapes, representing the austere beauty of northern nature and featuring architectural monuments; genre paintings and sketches drawn in

the streets of the towns and lakes in visited, and ports.

Fridon Aslanyan has done other series devoted to foreign countries, including India, Sri Lanka, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. They have been played at exhibitions of Aslanyan's work in a number of Soviet cities.

By profession, Aslanyan is an architect. He has designed public and office buildings in cities in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Armenia.



A new adaptation of I. Khramtsov's comedy, "The Four Broomsticks", has just opened at Moscow's Gypsy Roman Theatre. It produced by the theatre's chief director Nikolai Sluchenko.

Photo by Gennady Duboshin

WHAT'S ON?

February 9-12

THEATRES

Kremnia Palace of Congresses (Kremnia). Bolshoi Theatre performance: 9 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); 10 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 12 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 9 — Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet); 10 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 11 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 12 — Double-bill: Minkus, "Paquita"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (one-act ballets); 12 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera).

Stanklavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 10 — Shostakovich, "Katerina Emelova" (opera); 11 — Double-bill: Minkus, "Paquita"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (one-act ballets); 12 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 9 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 11 — Glinka, "Katerina Emelova"; 12 — Kaiman, "La Violette de Montmartre".

Chamber Musical Theatre (Leningradskiy Prospekt). 10 — Takkakishvili, "Musik".

FILMS

Before the Closed Door (Moscow Film Studios).

The main theme of the film concerns the need to fight for difference to another's point of view. Cinema: "Leningrad" (the Leningradskoye Highway) (Moscow).

It's Time for Love (Moscow).

About the problems of modern youth. A story of two young people who do their best to put an end to their acquisitions. Cinema: "Zaryadya" (the Kvorotakaya Embankment) (Moscow) Ploshchad Nogina.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/21, evskaya Embankment). 9 — "The Obvious but Ignored"

THERE ARE BETTER TIMES AHEAD

Armo International is prepared to continue trade with the Soviet Union, the firm's Vice-President, Edward Perper, said in a TASS interview in Moscow.

We have undertaken awarding business contacts with the USSR for many years now, he stressed. Armo, America's third largest steel company, is also involved in manufacturing equipment for the oil industry and instrument-making. We have, for instance, sold to the Soviet Union a unit for drilling oil wells in the Caspian and other off-shore drilling equipment. Recently we signed a contract for the delivery of granulometers, an instrument that markedly improves the performance of mining and dressing factories.

Regrettably, he continued, the US administration has lately launched economic sanctions against the USSR, and these

have disrupted an already existing contract for the construction in the USSR of a dynamo steel plant, causing million dollar losses. America, too, has lost since this disrupted contract could have created many jobs, vital in a state of high unemployment. Instead, the Soviet Union's order was taken up by a West European firm.

Over the years of détente,

Perper stressed, Soviet foreign trade organizations have got used to the good working relations existing with American firms, however now they are growing sceptical, for there appears no guarantee for fulfilling a contract.

It will come as no surprise to me, he stressed, if they change their orientation to firms in other countries, as was the case with Armo. I'd like to add in

this respect that the USA no longer holds a monopoly over off-shore drilling equipment, now manufactured in Japan, Britain, France and some other countries. This is why the American embargo must have a more harmful effect on the US companies, rather than on the USSR, which can turn for its needs to other places.

I am hopeful, he concluded, that there are better times ahead. In any case I intend keeping my office open in Moscow. Two world powers like the USA and the USSR must cooperate to make their technological potential beneficial both to their peoples and to the entire world.

Contacts and contracts

© In Moscow, the USSR signed a protocol with Bulgaria for mutual trade during 1982 which is estimated at nine thousand million rubles, a much larger sum than in 1981.

© Wapler, West Germany, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology have sponsored a symposium on endoscopy. The company's endoscopic equipment was discussed, especially its medical applications. Wapler made its first contacts with the USSR a year or so ago and since then has sold, via OWEG of Austria, around 100 endoscopes.

Mutual deliveries grow

Under a 1982 trade protocol signed in Moscow between Soviet and Hungarian government delegations, bilateral trade this year will increase reaching approximately 7,000 million rubles.

Continued specialization and cooperation in production will aid the growth of the mutual deliveries in modern machines, equipment and instruments.

Soviet supplies will meet in large measure Hungary's needs in basic fuel and raw materials, including oil, natural gas, electricity, iron ore, and timber.

Communications equipment, electronic computers, food and chemical equipment, buses and port and floating cranes will figure prominently among Soviet imports from Hungary.

The agreement also calls for increased mutual deliveries of industrial and food products.

Czechoslovak exhibition in the USSR

Last year Czechoslovak foreign trade organizations attended 44 exhibitions in the USSR. Czechoslovak trade mission officials told a press conference in Moscow it was Moldova that formed the vanguard for the exhibition, "The Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology".

This year the Czechoslovak trade mission, headed by Kovo, Moscow, Chomapa, and Prague, will display in various Soviet cities, and some will attend international exhibitions in the USSR. Tbilisi will play host to "The Days of Czechoslovak Economy and Technology" exhibition.

Success of Soviet cars

The 60th jubilee auto show in Brussels, the largest of the annual shows held in the city, drew over 70 companies from 17 countries.

Great interest was shown in the vast display mounted by the Scaldia-Volga company selling Soviet cars in Belgium, including the very popular Lada cars.

JOINT PROJECTS IN LAOS

This country is helping Laos in the construction of more than forty projects. These include a large oil depot near the capital Vientiane, automobile repair workshops, a well-appointed hospital, and a state cattle farm. A short while ago work began on an agricultural workshop, situated twenty kilometres from the capital.

It will provide technical servicing for much of the country's tractor fleet. In the photo: Soviet welder V. Nekoval with his Laotian apprentice repairing a tractor engine.



SPORTS

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 10, 11, 12 — "Holiday on Ice", a colourful show performed by the Leningrad Ballet on Ice.

Grand Concert Hall at the Olympic Village, 10—Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures, "His Majesty the Theatre", a programme featuring Arkady Raikin.

EXHIBITIONS

The Glinka National Museum of Musical Culture (4 Georgievskiy Lane). Some recent additions to the museum's collection of 2,500 instruments from all the Soviet republics and many foreign countries are on view. They come from countries in Latin America, Spain and the islands, situated along the coast of West Africa, Dolly, except Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Monday and Thursday, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Metro Prospekt Marxa.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists' Union (17 Zholitskovskogo St). An exhibition of works by two Moscow artists Natalya Kononovskaya and Natalya Pashukova. Daily, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya. Trolleybuses 1, 12, 20.

ICE HOCKEY
Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, 9 — Moscow Dynamo v Riga Dynamo, 6.45 p.m.

SWIMMING
Olimpiyskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira), 10, 11, 12 — Winter national championship. All days at 10 a.m. (preliminary heats), 6 p.m. (finals).

RACING
Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 10 and 12—Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

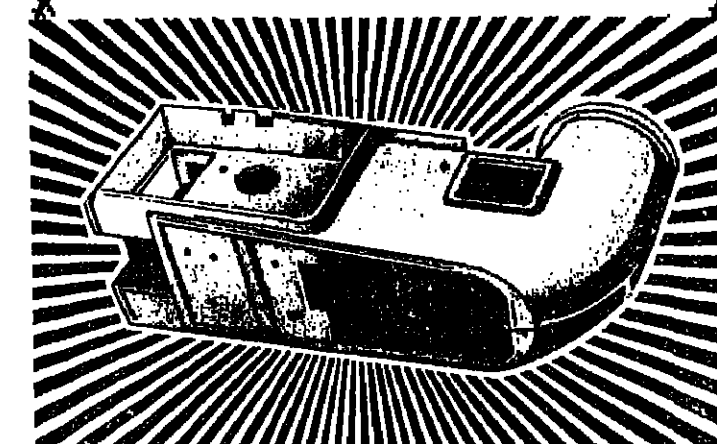
WEATHER
February 9-12
In Moscow, city and region, it will be very cold at the start of the period, with night temperatures between -10°C and -20°C (down to -30°C locally) and between -15°C and -25°C during the day. Clear, low wind.

It will get warmer later, with night temperatures between -15°C and -20°C and between -5°C and -10°C during the day. Light snow in places, 8-10 wind, 3-7 mph.

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MACHINOEXPORT

Low draught catamarans

The Soviet Union over a short period of time has placed a second package of orders with Finnish Vartiola for the building of special vessels. This means that the Finnish ship-builders have received orders from the USSR for the building of 33 ships, plus 14 air cushion ships and icebreakers, and other cargo and support ships for the Arctic.

The last order, involving three crane and two passenger ships for the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, is a new under-

taking for the company, and they were developed jointly by specialists in the two countries. The ships will be equipped with Soviet-made engines. The three crane ships capable of handling cargoes up to 600 tonnes and having only a 3.5 metre draught are the world's biggest catamarans. They are intended for shelf oil and gas prospecting and for various shipping and assembly operations. The ships can reliably operate in the wide temperature range of minus 30° to plus 45°C.

AUSTRIANS' DELIGHT AT VISITING THIS COUNTRY

I first learned about the possibility of travelling to the Soviet Union at a youth club, the young Austrian worker, Gerhard Zinmeister, told an MNI correspondent. The club is frequented by members of the USSR-Austria Friendship Society, and here we discuss your country and put on slide shows. The number of your friends in Austria is growing every year, said Hans Ciba, joining in the interview, for instance, I have visited Moscow four times.

Gerhard and Franz arrived with the traditional Friendship Train which brought the young Austrians to the USSR on a tour sponsored by the International Youth Travel Bureau "Spulnik". The latter arranged an extensive travel and cultural programme for the visitors. The Austrians travelled to Moscow, Leningrad

Intourist news

and Kiev and met their Soviet counterparts at international friendship clubs.

It is amazing the way Soviet cities change in appearance so quickly, Ciba remarked. New streets have been laid out in no time and modern residential areas have sprung up. While in Moscow I was thrilled to visit Olympic facilities, but what we like most is to meet with Soviet people, one is constantly struck by their hospitality and kindness.

We visited the Kremlin, the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements and the Lushniki. I am sure we shall always remember the merry pranks and dances and jokes of the Moldavian Zhuk folk group. It's never get the chance again, I should love to revisit the Soviet Union, Gerhard Zinmeister, Ulyana KUCHENKOVA